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CATALOG

Office of Justice Programs • Bureau of Justice Assistance • Bureau of Justice Statistics • National Institute of Justice
Office for Victims of Crime • Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

National Institute of Corrections • Office for Domestic Preparedness • Office of Community Oriented Policing Services • Office of National Drug Control Policy

ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office for Domestic Preparedness, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>
800-851-3420

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>
800-851-3420

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
800-851-3420

The research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

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Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>
800-851-3420

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp>
800-851-3420

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of program offices: Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

<http://www.nicic.org>
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp>
800-851-3420

Incorporated as an office within the Department of Homeland Security, ODP is responsible for enhancing the capacity of State and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, ODP, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

Contents

The *Catalog* contains five sections:

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Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 17.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered customers. Register online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register> or write or call NCJRS:

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Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and multimedia products that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection (excluding multimedia products) may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

Corrections

Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000

James J. Stephan and Jennifer C. Karberg
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 27 pp. NCJ 198272

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/csf00.htm>.

Provides information on facilities, inmates, programs, and staff of State and Federal correctional facilities throughout the Nation and private correctional facilities housing State or Federal inmates. Earlier censuses in this series were conducted in 1974, 1979, 1984, 1990, and 1995. Information was collected from prisons; prison boot camps; reception, diagnosis, and classification centers; prison forestry camps and farms; prison hospitals; youthful offender facilities (except in California); facilities for alcohol and drug treatment; work release and prerelease programs; and State-operated local detention facilities in six States. State-level data are presented on facility, inmate, and staff characteristics as well as facility programs. When possible, comparisons are made with findings from the previous census conducted in 1995.

Probation and Parole in the United States, 2002

Lauren E. Glaze
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 201135

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ppus02.htm>.

Reports the number of persons on probation and parole nationwide (including Federal parolees and probationers) and by State at yearend 2002, and it compares the totals with yearend 1995 and 2000 data. The bulletin lists States with the largest and smallest probation and parole populations, highest

Announcement: New NCJRS Phone Number

As of September 22, 2003, all Office of Justice Programs Clearinghouse phone numbers have been consolidated into one number. The new number is **800-851-3420**. This includes BJA, BJS, NIJ, OJJDP, OVC, and the OJP Program Offices. The ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse number continues to be 800-666-3332.

and lowest rates of community supervision, and largest percentage increases in probation and parole populations. It also describes the race and gender of these populations and reports both percentages of parolees and probationers who completed community supervision successfully and those who failed because of a rule violation or a new offense.

Criminal History Records

Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2001

SEARCH: The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 66 pp. NCJ 200343

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/sschis01.htm>.

Describes the status of State criminal history records systems at yearend 2001. The data presented in this report are used as the basis for estimating the percentage of total State records that are immediately available through the FBI's Interstate Identification Index and the percentage that include dispositions. Other data presented include the number of records maintained by each State, the percentage of automated records in the system, and the number of States participating in the FBI's Interstate Identification Index. The report is an update of *Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 1999*, released in October 2000, and is the seventh in the series that began with 1989 data.

Juvenile Justice

Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 2002 Update

Heidi M. Hsia, George S. Bridges, and Rosalie McHale
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2003. 44 pages. NCJ 201240

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/201240.pdf>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents developments in addressing disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) at the national, State, and local levels during the past 5 years. This

OJJDP Summary reviews the most recent data, outlines OJJDP's activities and other national efforts, and presents an update of State activities, including a status report on compliance with the DMC core requirement, highlights from assessment research and intervention initiatives, and an outline of remaining challenges. Washington State's research, legislative reform, and programmatic and administrative initiatives are detailed as an example of a comprehensive approach to DMC. The summary concludes with a look at the implications of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's broadening of DMC to encompass disproportionate minority contact and future directions of OJJDP's efforts.

Explanations for the Decline in Child Sexual Abuse Cases

David Finkelhor and Lisa M. Jones

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 199298

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/199298.pdf>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Discusses the decline in the number of sexual abuse cases substantiated by child protective service agencies between 1992 and 2000. This OJJDP Crimes



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Against Children Bulletin explores the strengths and weaknesses of six possible explanations for the decline. The authors draw on data from diverse sources, including aggregate data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System; detailed child protective service data from Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon, and Pennsylvania; and self-report data from the National Crime Victimization Survey and from schoolchildren in Minnesota.

Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II) Manual

Robert Prentky and Sue Righthand
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2003. 31 pp. NCJ 202316

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/202316.pdf>.

Presents an instrument for assessing risk factors in boys ages 12–18 who have been adjudicated for sexual offenses or who have a history of sexually coercive behavior. The instrument comprises 28 checklist items arranged in 2 static risk factor assessment scales (sexual drive/preoccupation and impulsive/antisocial behavior) and 2 dynamic risk factor assessment scales (intervention and community stability/adjustment). The manual, which may be useful for informing and guiding treatment and risk management decisions for juvenile sex offenders, provides scoring instructions and forms, describes the development and validation of the instrument, and answers frequently asked questions.

Juvenile Suicides, 1981–1998

Howard N. Snyder and Monica H. Swahn
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2003. 8 pp. NCJ 196978

Available electronically at <http://ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/196978.pdf>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Examines mortality statistics compiled by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and compares the characteristics of juvenile suicides with those of juvenile murders. This OJJDP Bulletin, part of the Youth Violence Research Series, reveals that suicide was the fourth leading cause of death for juveniles ages 7–17, behind accidental deaths, homicides, and cancer. More than 20,000 juveniles committed suicide between 1981 and 1998, almost as many as were victims of homicide during the same period.

Youth Gangs in Indian Country

Aline K. Major, Arlen Egley, Jr., James C. Howell, Barbara Mendenhall, and Troy Armstrong
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
2004. 16 pp. NCJ 202714

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/202714.pdf>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Describes the nature and composition of youth gangs in Indian country. Drawing on findings from a survey conducted by the National Youth Gang Center, this OJJDP Bulletin presents data regarding the presence and effect of youth gang activity in Indian country and provides an overview of programmatic responses to the problem. The bulletin compares data from the Youth Gang Center's 2000 Survey of Youth Gangs in Indian Country with data from a range of sources, including a national sample of survey respondents, a subset of jurisdictions similar in size and location to Indian country communities, and a field study of gangs in the Navajo Nation. Proven prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies to address the problem of youth gangs in Indian country are proposed.

Law Enforcement

Check and Card Fraud

Graeme R. Newman
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
2003. 80 pp. ACCN 202523

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800–421–6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=965>.*

Describes the problem of check and card fraud, and reviews the factors that increase the risks of these crimes. The guide then identifies a series of questions to help police departments analyze the problem locally. Finally, it reviews responses to the problem and what is known about them from evaluative research and police practice. This guide, part of the Problem-Specific Guides series, covers fraud involving all types of checks and plastic cards, including debit, charge, credit, and “smart” cards. Although there are some obvious differences between check and card fraud, the limitations and

opportunities for fraud and its prevention and control by local police are similar enough to warrant addressing them together.

Common Sense Police Supervision: Practical Tips for the First-Line Leader (3d ed.)

Gerald W. Garner

2003. 322 pp. NCJ 202851

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact Charles C Thomas Publisher, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62794; <http://www.ccthomas.com> (800-258-8980).

Provides step-by-step guidelines and suggestions to both novice and veteran police supervisors for carrying out police leadership tasks and responsibilities with a changing workforce that serves a changing and complex society. The book describes how to train, counsel, inspect, discipline, and assess the performance of subordinates. It strives to help the supervisor plan, communicate, and be a "problem resolution officer" both inside and outside the law enforcement organization. This third edition updates leadership guidelines and adds chapters on working with the media and providing exceptional customer service.

Community Policing: Can It Work?

Wesley G. Skogan, Editor

2004. 269 pp. NCJ 201829

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact Linda Catura, Wadsworth Publishing Company, 10 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA 94002; <http://www.wadsworth.com> (800-354-9706).

Focuses on the feasibility and effectiveness of community policing and covers all its aspects, from management to implementation and public perception, using surveys, case studies, field observations, and statistical data. Contributors are Mariah Davis, John Eck, Jack Greene, Calvin Johnson, Stephen Mastrofski, Roger Parks, Michael Reisig, Jan Roehl, Dennis Rosenbaum, Jeffrey Roth, Amelia Rouse, Wesley Skogan, William Terrill, Nick Tilley, Jeremy Travis, Deanna Wilkinson, and Richard Wood. Chapters address the extent to which the United States has adopted community policing, the role of the community in community policing, the impact of community policing on police officers, and the many obstacles to solving the community's problems.

Community Policing in Smaller Jurisdictions

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 62 pp. ACCN 202694

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1000>.

Highlights the projects of 11 law enforcement agencies that found innovative uses for COPS funding. For each project, a description of the problem, the methodology for addressing the problem, and the results are included. The projects featured have taken measures to keep more students in schools, reclaim neighborhoods from drug dealers, put more officers in neighborhoods, fight the problem of bullying in schools, reduce vandalism, reclaim distressed neighborhoods, automate processes to decrease time spent on report writing and put officers on patrol, keep small-town schools safe, fight alcohol abuse on a college campus, build a community of neighborhoods, and expand community policing. This publication is part of the COPS Innovations: Promising Strategies from the Field series.

Defending the Homeland: Domestic Intelligence, Law Enforcement, and Security

Jonathan R. White

2004. 142 pp. NCJ 201839

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact Linda Catura, Wadsworth Publishing Company, 10 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA 94002; <http://www.wadsworth.com> (800-354-9706).

Discusses how the U.S. criminal justice system has changed since 9/11 and the role of State and local law enforcement in national defense. Offering an insider's look at issues related to the restructuring of Federal law enforcement and responses to recent policy challenges, the book discusses the problem of bureaucracy, interaction between the law enforcement and intelligence communities, civil liberties, and theories of war and police work. From a practical perspective, the book examines offensive and defensive strategies. An introduction to violent international religious terrorism and an overview of domestic terrorist problems that law enforcement still must face are included.



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



New Year, New Site

OJJDP has streamlined its Web site, making it easier for you to:

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Receive the latest funding information.

Learn about OJJDP programs.

Access key publications.

Track down helpful statistics.

Find upcoming events.

Visit www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp to see what OJJDP's Web site has to offer.

Reference and Statistics

Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2002

Michael Bowling, Gene Lauver, Matthew J. Hickman,
and Devon B. Adams
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 200116

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/bcft02.htm>.

Describes background checks for firearm transfers conducted in 2002. This annual report provides the number of applications checked by States, estimates of the number of applications checked by local agencies, the number of applications rejected, the reasons for rejection, and estimates of applications and rejections conducted by each type of approval system. It also provides information about appeals of rejected applications and arrests for falsified applications. The Firearm Inquiry Statistics Program, managed under the National Criminal History Improvement Program, is an ongoing data collection effort focusing on the procedures and statistics related to background checks in selected States.

Victims

Criminal Victimization, 2002

Callie Marie Rennison and Michael R. Rand
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 199994

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cv02.htm>.

Presents national levels and rates of personal and property victimization for 2002 by victim characteristics, type of crime, victim-offender relationship, use of weapons, and reporting to police. A special section is devoted to trends in victimization from 1993 to 2002. Estimates are from data collected using the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), an ongoing survey of households that interviews about 76,000 persons in 42,000 households twice annually. Violent crimes included are rape/sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault and simple assault (from the NCVS), and homicide (from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program). Property crimes examined are burglary, motor vehicle theft, and property theft.

Weapon Use and Violent Crime

Craig Perkins
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 194820

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/wuvc01.htm>.

Discusses the nature and prevalence of violent crime by armed offenders and its consequences to victims age 12 or older from 1993 through 2001. Numerical tables present data on victim characteristics (sex, race and ethnicity, age, and annual household income), details about victims' injuries, place and time of violent incidents, and homicides involving armed assailants. Figures show trends on weapon use by offenders. Data from the National Crime Victimization Survey indicate that from 1993 through 2001, violent crime declined by 54 percent, weapon violence declined by 59 percent, and firearm violence declined by 63 percent. Survey estimates indicate that between 1993 and 2001, approximately 26 percent of the average annual 8.9 million violent victimizations were committed by offenders armed with a weapon. About 10 percent of violent victimizations involved a firearm.

Violence

NIJ Journal 250

National Institute of Justice

2003. 56 pp. JR 000250

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/jr000250.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Features six articles on intimate partner homicide. Topics include reducing the risk of death for abused women, assessing risk factors, domestic violence services, the role of drinking and drug use, and fatality reviews. This issue also contains an overview of NCJRS and short reports on cross-cultural issues in domestic violence, Florida sheriffs investigating child abuse, the gentrification of drug markets, evaluating multijurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, the effect of social changes on homicide rates, getting citizens to participate in law enforcement efforts, crime victim compensation programs, measuring the effects of quality-of-life policing, and racial profiling.

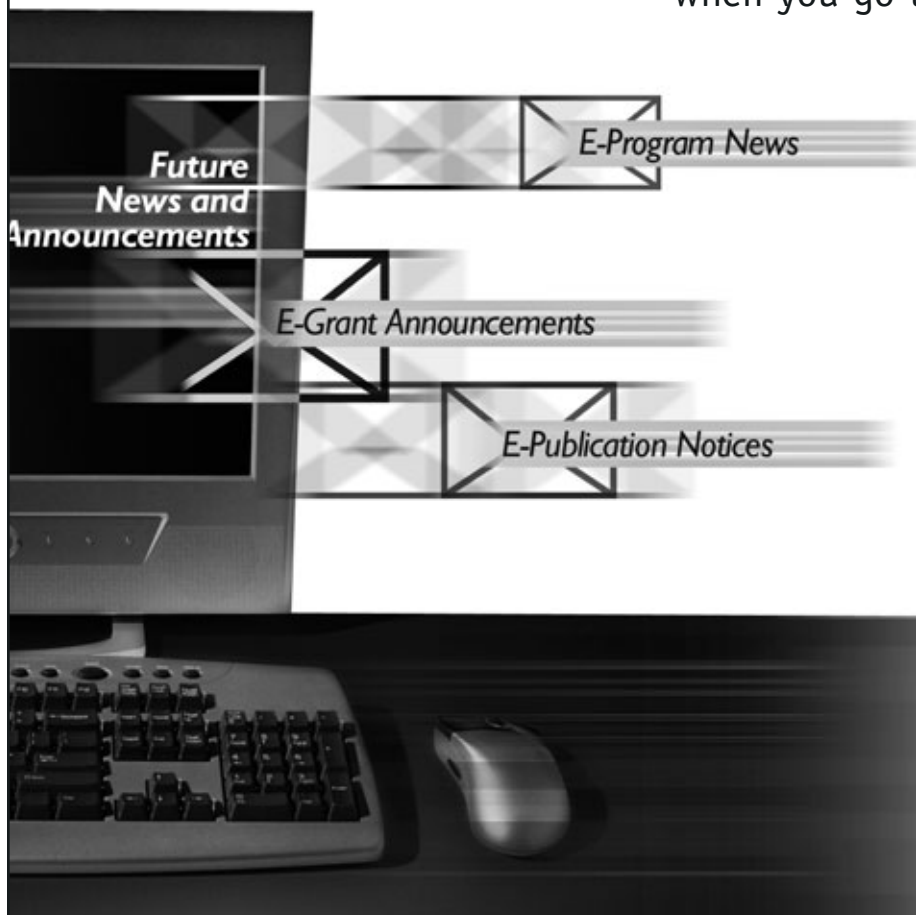
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This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS customers with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by NCJRS sponsoring agencies (listed on the cover) are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

Volume 18, Number 10, October 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$159 individual, \$653 institutional. Add \$48 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"The Effects of Father Visitation on Preschool-Aged Witnesses of Domestic Violence" by Carla Smith Stover, Patricia Van Horn, Rebecca Turner, Bruce Cooper, and Alicia F. Lieberman (pp. 1149-1166). Examines the relationships among father visitation, severity of father violence, and child behavioral outcomes in preschool-aged (3- to 5-year-old) witnesses of domestic violence using a sample of 50 children and their mothers. It also examines how the visitation affects the mother-child relationship.

Results indicated that children of separated and divorced parents who saw their fathers weekly evidenced fewer internalized (depressive, anxious, and somatic) symptoms. This loss of contact with the father better predicted the child's internal symptoms than the severity of violence perpetrated by the father, but children whose fathers were more violent evidenced increased external (antisocial and aggressive) symptoms. Children who witnessed more severe violence learned to use external means to cope with their feelings, complicating visitation decisions. The mother-child relationship did not moderate the impact of the father's visitation on children's behavior, largely because the parent-child relationships in this sample were considerably more disturbed than in a normative sample.

The authors suggest that court mediators, judges, and psychologists not only need to consider the child's attachment to the father and look for ways to foster the father-child relationship but also need to maintain the safety of both mother and child.

Criminology and Public Policy

Volume 2, Number 3, 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212 (614-292-9207). Annual subscriptions: \$125. Add \$20 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Right-to-Carry Concealed Handguns and Violent Crime: Crime Control Through Gun Decontrol?" by Tomislav V. Kovandzic and Thomas B. Marvell (pp. 363-396). Evaluates Florida's 1987 Right-to-Carry (RTC) Law using data for 58 counties from 1980 to 2000 to examine the relationship between violent crime and the number of people with concealed-carry permits. Findings provide little evidence that increases in the number of citizens with concealed-handgun permits either reduce or increase rates of violent crime.

The authors suggest three explanations as to why the growth in permit rates has had no deterrent effect on the rate of violence: (1) relatively few people obtained concealed-handgun permits (248,049 through the end of 2000), and most guns carried in Florida are probably carried illegally; (2) the law may have had little impact on rates of gun carrying among prospective victims, because people already carrying guns merely legitimized what they were doing by obtaining the permits; and (3) noncriminal gun-carrying may have increased, but the crime-increasing effects of a few violent people getting permits balanced out the crime-decreasing effects of many nonviolent people getting permits. Some evidence indicates that increases in the number of carry permits correspond to increases in robbery and auto theft, but the magnitude of these effects appears to be small and should not be taken at face value.

Although the RTC laws were not shown to decrease violence, the authors suggest that these laws may be useful because they eliminate arbitrary decisions on gun permit applications, encourage gun safety training, and reduce the costs to police departments of enforcing laws prohibiting unlicensed carrying of concealed guns. RTC laws also provide permit holders with an effective means of self-defense. Some studies have shown that when crime victims use

guns, they may be less likely to be injured or lose property. On the other hand, citizens may feel less safe in public places if RTC laws lead to more people carrying guns in their communities.

Justice Quarterly


Volume 20, Number 3, September 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, 7319 Hanover Parkway, Suite C, Greenbelt, MD 20770 (800-757-ACJS). Annual subscriptions: \$75 individual/institutional, \$50 student.

"Reassessing the Alcohol-Violence Linkage: Results from a Multiethnic City" by Amie L. Nielsen and Ramiro Martinez, Jr. (pp. 445-469). Examines the relationship between alcohol availability and non-lethal violence by census tracts in Miami, a multi-

ethnic city with large disadvantaged and immigrant populations. Results show that alcohol availability is strongly and positively associated with robbery, aggravated assault, and total violence (combined robbery and aggravated assault). Additionally, the disadvantage index, residential instability index, and downtown location are positively and significantly related to the three violence rates.

The total number of alcohol outlets predicted greater social disorganization, and the percentage of recent immigrants was associated with higher community nonlethal violence rates. Neighborhood violence rates in Miami also were shown to be raised by higher rates in surrounding communities, suggesting possible diffusion across areas. The authors suggest that reducing the availability of alcohol may help to reduce violence, because the concentration of alcohol outlets, regardless of other contextual factors, is associated with violence. —◆



OVC's

ONLINE DIRECTORY OF CRIME VICTIM SERVICES

<http://ovc.ncjrs.org/findvictimservices>

VISIT

Wherever and whenever victims and victim service providers need assistance, they can find it with OVC's online directory. It's updated frequently, so check back often!

JOIN

Add your program to the database. Your participation is critical to keeping the directory comprehensive and current.

PASS IT ON

Spread the word about the directory to other crime victim service organizations within your State. With your help, we can reach crime victims across the country and the world.

The OVC Directory of Crime Victim Services is yet another way OVC is helping to empower crime victims. For more information, call the OVC Resource Center at 800-851-3420 (TTY 877-712-9279).

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) now has an online directory of crime victim services available in the United States and abroad. Comprehensive and user friendly, this database is searchable by location, type of victimization, agency type, or available services—24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Managing Special Needs of Offenders

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>. Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

Managing and addressing incarcerated offenders' needs has become a major concern among correctional administrators and the community. The

implications of not meeting these offenders' medical, educational, vocational, substance abuse, and mental health needs before their release could have a devastating impact on communities.

Adult correctional populations have substantially less schooling than their counterparts in the general population (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ecp.htm>). For example, about 41 percent of inmates in the Nation's State and Federal institutions in 1997 and 31 percent of probationers had not completed high school or its equivalent. In comparison, only 18 percent of the general population age 18 or older had not finished the 12th grade. Because many offenders have low educational levels, they also have no job skills. Vocational training within

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the correctional setting allows offenders to develop a skill to enhance their job marketability on release.

Substance abuse is often a chronic problem with offenders. If a substance problem is not addressed while the offender is incarcerated, the offender is more likely to reoffend and return to prison. Between 60 and 80 percent of offenders have used drugs, which is twice the rate of drug use among the general U.S. population—about 40 percent (<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/94406.pdf>).

Inmates with communicable diseases who are released without having been effectively treated may transmit these conditions in the community, threatening public health. As of December 31, 2000, 2.2 percent of State prison inmates and 0.8 percent of Federal prison inmates were known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/hivp00.pdf>). In 1997 between 1.3 and 1.4 million inmates who were released were infected with hepatitis C.

One in every eight State prisoners received mental health therapy or counseling services at midyear 2000 (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/mhtsp00.pdf>). As of June 30, 2000, an estimated 150,900 State inmates were in mental health therapy or counseling programs; 114,400 inmates were receiving psychotropic medications; and 18,900 were in 24-hour care.

Many intake facilities test offenders to identify their mental health, medical, substance abuse, and educational needs. When offenders enter the institution where they will serve out their sentences, essential programming and assistance can then be provided. Programs such as mandatory education, telemedicine, psychotropic medication, mandated substance abuse programs, and State-use industry shops are essential in managing offenders and their needs.

Publications

Education

Education and Correctional Populations (NCJ 195670)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ecp.htm>.

Compares educational attainment of State and Federal prison inmates, jail inmates, and probationers with that of the general population.

Mental Health

Compliance With Anti-Depressant Medication Among Prison Inmates With Depressive Disorders (NCJ 194053)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/194053.pdf>.

Assesses the correlates of compliance with antidepressant medication among Texas prison inmates.

Mental Health Treatment in State Prisons, 2000 (NCJ 188215)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/mhtsp00.htm>.

Reports on facility policies related to screening inmates at intake; conducting psychiatric and psychological evaluations; providing treatment in State prisons, including 24-hour mental health care, therapy/counseling, and use of psychotropic medications; and helping released inmates obtain community mental health services.

Vocational

Washington State's Corrections Clearinghouse: A Comprehensive Approach to Offender Employment (NCJ 174441)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/174441.pdf>.

Illustrates the State's commitment to preparing offenders for the workplace and finding employment for ex-offenders.

Programs in Correctional Settings: Innovative State and Local Programs (NCJ 170088)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/170088.pdf>.

Reports the results of BJA's State Evaluation Development Program working meeting, "Programs in Correctional Settings: Innovative State and Local Programs," held November 2–4, 1995, in Longmont, Colorado.

Health

HIV in Prisons, 2000 (NCJ 196023)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/hivp00.htm>.

Provides the number of known HIV-positive and active AIDS cases among prisoners held in each State and the Federal prison system at yearend 2000.

Implementing Telemedicine in Correctional Facilities (NCJ 190310)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/190310.pdf>.

Describes telecommunications equipment that allows health care providers to see and diagnose inmates in prisons located far from their offices.

Disease Profile of Texas Prison Inmates (NCJ 194052)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/194052.pdf>.

Examines the prevalence of major acute and chronic conditions in the Texas prison population, one of the Nation's largest.

Medical Problems of Inmates, 1997 (NCJ 181644)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/mpi97.htm>.

Presents survey data on State and Federal inmates who reported a medical problem since admission or a physical impairment or mental condition.

Addictions

Reducing Offender Drug Use Through Prison-Based Treatment (NCJ 183457)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/jr000244e.pdf>.

Discusses reducing offender drug use through prison-based treatment.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners: Implementation Lessons Learned (NCJ 195738)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/195738.pdf>.

Summarizes the results of the National Evaluation of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

(RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program created by the U.S. Congress to encourage States to develop substance abuse treatment programs for inmates; process evaluations were conducted for 12 sites across the country.

Screening and Referral for Substance Abuse Treatment in the Criminal Justice System (NCJ 198805)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/198805.pdf>.

Reviews the components of an effective screening and referral protocol for inmates in need of prison-based drug and alcohol treatment.

Trends in Substance Abuse and Treatment Needs Among Inmates, Final Report (NCJ 197073)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/197073.pdf>.

Analyzes the substance use patterns of inmates and the relationship between substance abuse and increases in the inmate population.

Treatment of Incarcerated Women With Substance Abuse and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Final Report (NCJ 195165)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/195165.pdf>.

Evaluates the initial efficacy, feasibility, and acceptability of the "Seeking Safety" treatment in a sample of incarcerated women with both posttraumatic stress disorder and substance abuse.

Web Resources

Correctional Education Association

<http://www.ceanational.org>

The Correctional Education Association, founded in 1946, is a nonprofit professional association serving educators and administrators who provide services to students in correctional settings.

HIV and Hepatitis Education Prison Project

<http://www.hivcorrections.org>

HEPP Report, a forum for correctional problem solving, targets correctional administrators and

HIV/AIDS and hepatitis care providers, including physicians, nurses, outreach workers, and case managers.

National Commission on Correctional Health Care

<http://www.ncchc.org>

The mission of the National Commission on Correctional Health Care is to improve the quality of health care in jails, prisons, and juvenile confinement facilities.

The National GAINS Center

<http://www.gainsctr.com>

Serves as a national locus for the collection and dissemination of information about effective mental health and substance abuse services for people with

cooccurring (mental health and substance abuse) disorders in contact with the justice system.

National Institute of Corrections

<http://www.nicic.org>

The National Institute of Corrections provides training, technical assistance, information services, and policy and program development assistance to Federal, State, and local corrections agencies.


Office of Correctional Education

<http://www.ed.gov/offices/OVAE/AdultEd/OCE/index.html>

The Office of Correctional Education provides technical assistance to States, local schools, and correctional institutions and shares information on correctional education. —◆

Videotapes are available for purchase from OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC). Each tape is \$15 (\$17 in Canada and other countries).

To order, call JJC at 800-851-3420.



OJJDP's Newest Videotape Is Now Available

“Working Together To Stop the Prostitution of Children” (NCJ 203280), a videotape of a recent OJJDP videoconference, emphasizes the importance of collaboration among agencies, organizations, and victims of commercial sexual exploitation. It explores effective tactics to hold perpetrators accountable, presents strategies for supporting victims, highlights the importance of prevention efforts, and features community efforts designed to break the cycle of violence and victimization.

Other OJJDP videotapes produced in 2003 include—

- **Holding Up Both Ends of the Sky: Juvenile Justice Partners in Indian Country (NCJ 200540).**
- **Community Responses to Truancy: Engaging Students in School (NCJ 199584).**
- **Education, Disability, and Juvenile Justice (NCJ 199595).**
- **Mentoring Matters (NCJ 198416).**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp>

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

Final Technical Reports

Community Prosecution Strategies: Measuring Impact by John S. Goldkamp, Cheryl Irons-Guynn, and Doris Weiland. NCJ 192826. Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2002. 12 pp. Grant number: 1999-DD-BX-K008. Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/commpros/index.html>.

Discusses evaluating community prosecution sites. Community prosecution is a departure from the case and conviction orientation of traditional prosecution. Instead, community prosecution seeks ways to prevent and reduce crime through initiatives that range from cleaning up and maintaining public parks to using civil sanctions to attack nuisance crime. Community prosecution strategies vary according to the needs and circumstances of each locality, but they share these key dimensions: the target problems, the geographic target area, the role of the community, the content of the response to community problems, organizational changes within the prosecutor's office, case processing adaptations, and interagency collaboration and partnerships relating

to the initiative. Measuring the impact of community prosecution begins with understanding what it is and what it proposes to accomplish.

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program: National Evaluation by Dale Parent and Liz Barnett. NCJ 202150. National Institute of Justice, 2003. 114 pp. Grant number: 1999-JR-VX-0001; cooperative agreement number: 1999-JR-VX-K006. Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdf/files1/nij/grants/202150.pdf>.

Presents the methodology and findings of a 3-year evaluation of the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) program, which was initiated by Congress in 1998 and supported by the National Institute of Justice. The evaluation found that congressional expectations for the JAIBG program were substantially achieved. The JAIBG structure established by Congress was found to be adaptable to State juvenile justice laws, practices, and procedures. Regarding the time limit for implementing the grant, 95 percent of the States for which FY 1998 closeout data were available spent 89 percent or more of their JAIBG funds within the time limits. Evaluation recommendations are to sustain and expand local JAIBG planning capacity, eliminate the 45/35 percent distribution requirement (which specifies distribution of funds to certain program purpose areas unless States and localities can show that a different distribution

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pattern serves their interests), improve OJJDP's JAIBG monitoring procedures, and institute performance-based monitoring for the JAIBG program.

Schools as Generators of Crime: Routine Activities and the Sociology of Place by Caterina Gouvis Roman. NCJ 201946. National Institute of Justice, 2002. 152 pp. Grant number: 2000-IJ-CX-0012. Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/201946.pdf>.

Examines the effects of social disorganization and crime opportunities on local violent crime rates. Neighborhood violent crime is explained through an examination of the risk associated with the physical space or setting of neighborhood schools,

the presence of surveillance or guardianship, and the potential for motivated offenders to be present. Block-level violence was examined across all census blocks in Prince George's County, Maryland. Results indicate that social disorganization and routine activities influenced block-level violent crime rates. Furthermore, schools were found to be generators of crime during the school day. During the after-school period, blocks near schools characterized by resource deprivation experienced even higher rates of violent crime. During the morning commute, blocks near schools characterized as disorderly exhibited higher violent crime rates than blocks near orderly schools. —◆

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Corrections

- ☐ **01 NCJ 198272.** Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2000 (BJS). See p. 4.
- ☐ **02 NCJ 201135.** Probation and Parole in the United States, 2002 (BJS). See p. 4.

Criminal History Records

- ☐ **03 NCJ 200343.** Survey of State Criminal History Information Systems, 2001 (BJS). See p. 5.

Juvenile Justice

- ☐ **04 NCJ 201240.** Disproportionate Minority Confinement: 2002 Update (OJJDP). See p. 5.
- ☐ **05 NCJ 199298.** Explanations for the Decline in Child Sexual Abuse Cases (OJJDP). See p. 5.

* Exempt title (see Postage and Handling Schedule for U.S. orders on last page).

- ☐ **06 NCJ 196978.** Juvenile Suicides, 1981–1998 (OJJDP). See p. 6.
- ☐ **07 NCJ 202714.** Youth Gangs in Indian Country (OJJDP). See p. 6.

Reference and Statistics

- ☐ **08 NCJ 200116.** Background Checks for Firearm Transfers, 2002 (BJS). See p. 9.

Victims

- ☐ **09 NCJ 199994.** Criminal Victimization, 2002 (BJS). See p. 9.
- ☐ **10 NCJ 194820.** Weapon Use and Violent Crime (BJS). See p. 9.

Violence

- ☐ **11* JR 000250.** NIJ Journal 250 (NIJ). See p. 9.

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